

"But who is Jesus Christ?" asked the soldiers, with great earnestness.

And Longinus, taking the opportunity, gladly instructed them in the truths of Christianity. They had eyes to see and ears to hear, and the seed of the Gospel fell upon good ground.

"We will not arrest you," said they, "for, behold, we, too, proclaim ourselves Christians. Let us go to the Governor, confess Jesus Christ, and, if necessary, die for Him."

Proclaiming the praises of the Crucified Redeemer, they returned to the praetorium, where all three were beheaded, and obtained the martyr's crown.

Catholic Indian Schools.

I. ST. LOUIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

For Osage Girls.

St. Louis' Industrial School, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, was opened October 10, 1887, by the Sisters of St. Francis, of Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania, in a most humble and unpretentious way.

Four zealous and self-sacrificing Sisters were sent to undertake to educate and civilize the children of the Osage Tribe. The Reverend Father Stephan, of holy memory, accompanied the Sisters from the East to their new home. A stop was made in Chicago to purchase furniture, as nothing of the kind could be procured on the reservation.

On reaching Pawhuska, the capital of the Osage Nation, and their future home, the Sisters found their dwelling only partially constructed. Mrs. Patrick Rogers, a full-blood Osage, whose husband was a native of Ireland, kindly offered them hospitality which they gratefully accepted.

Freight was exceedingly slow in transit in those days and while waiting for their furniture they used a soap box for a dining board, and their table service, which was of tin, consisted of four cups and four plates. They had no knives, forks, nor spoons. Three bricks served for a stove and an old lard